THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7530.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Articles Described-American and English Departments. The Pasce was yesterday visited by Hon. James

Buchanan, Minister to England, who apparently examined with much pleasure the articles displayed. At about 40'clock P. M. the new restaurant room was opened, and inaugurated by a sumptuous banquet given to the city press. There were present

heat fifty, including the executive officers of the Crystel Palace. Nothing is better calculated to sharpen ones appetite than a four hours walk among the contribution, the shortest time in which the at of the building can be accomplished.

From appearances the rush to the Crystal Palace is increasing. The nearer the work advances towards completion, the larger will be the number dally registered upon the turn stiles at the entrances

A few more specimens of sculpture were added esterday to the Italian department, consisting prinsipally of mantels, from the ship Centaur.

Admissions and Receipts.

Admisted on single tickets. 3,668

Admitted on season tickets. 1,850

Cash receipts. \$1,730 00

BRITISH DEPARTMENT.

After the first combats which man had with man they commenced to improve their arms of aggression and of defence. The arms of aggression were, in the beginning, the plain club, which was changed into a club with a heavy nut at one end. The next arm of aggression was the spear, thrown by hand against the enemy at a distance. Then came the bow and arrow; and the more mankind advanced in civilization, and commenced to use iron and other metals as implements of agriculture, they used those metals as arms, and introduced the sword, which, from the short sword of bronze of the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, and the iron of the Romans, has altered and improved until the present time, when man uses no

used both as an aggressive and defensive arm. The club had received during the course of centuries different changes, till we find the battleaxe of the ancient Gauls, mentioned by Julius Casar. The battle axes of that time were clubs, from four to five feet long, with four iron spikes or stone hammers at one end. Afterwards they received four or more sharp blades of iron, which changed by degrees into the mace, doing fearful execution in hand to hand combats. They were made during the Crusades with irea handles, about two feet long; others had the shape of hammers, called martel de fer; others, again, axes with very sharp blades, and of many other dif-

complete defensive armor, but where the sword is

Those maces which had at one end a heavy ball. with iron spikes all around it, so that it had the shape of a star, were called morning stars. Sometimes they had attached another small ball with spikes in it, by means of a short chain. These morning stars were in general use among the brave mountaineers of Switzerland, and did fearful execution in their battles against the German Emperors, their oppressors.

The spear was in the beginning a piece of strong and elastic wood, about six to eight feet long; one end of it was made a little harder by burning and cocling it off in water; after a short time bones and stones were used as heads; then came the bronze and last the iron and steel spear heads. Samples of each kind may be seen in the collection of arms from the Tower of London, in the west nave of the Palace. The shape of the spear head has been altered in the different ages, and accordingly has had different names. The length of the spears was made according to the different uses for which they were intended. Those with which the warriors fonghain a hand to hand combat were called lances, and generally twelve to sixteen feet long; the others, which were used for throwing at distances, were about six to eight feet long, and called javelins. The that's of both lances and javelins were straight, and tapering towards the point. The shape of the when men, on account of their armor, were less agile, the shaft of the lance was altered; it had a'shoulder at three feet from the lower end, and to give a good hold to the hand, it was made thinner for about eight inches down; farther down, the shaft was made a little thinner again, and then ran down tel nearly a point; the head was made square, and not very sharp. These lances were only used by knights on horseback, and only the weight of man and horse, and their agility, decided generally the

The footmen and servants of the knights had long nces, some with battle axes attached, others small knives across the spear head, and different other ad ditions, until in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries they changed into partisans and the halberts. Some of these were, in some armies, used by non-commis sioned officers as late as the year 1831. At present only the lancers and cossacks have lances; no other troops in the regular armies use them. The lances of cers are shorter than those of the cossacks, and bave besides a small pennant.

The bows were made of hard wood, with a cord from the fibres of plants or the entrails of animals. The arrows were like the lances, of wood, with bone bronge, iron and steel heads, and at the other end with feathers, to give them a steadier direction. The first crossbow appears to have been made in Ge nos, and introduced into England by Richard I. They were improved until the invention of gunpow der and general introduction of firearms, which sent missiles a greater distance, with more force and ac curacy, thereby putting them out of use. Slings were also used in olden times for missiles, but have long been abolished.

Among the ancients the inhabitants of the Balearic islands distinguished themselves by their expertness in the use of slings. They did excellent service in Hannibal's wars against the Romans, and, after their subjugation, to the Romans themselves. They were trained, even as children, in the use of their national arms; and it is told that a child had very often to go without any meals if he was not able to fetch an apple, pear or other fruit from the tree with it.

Arms of defence were the shield, helmet, breast

plate; and later, arm, thigh and shin-plates; and lastly, the gauntlet,
The shields appear to have been used before any of the other arms of defence. They were generally made of wickerwork, with skins of animals drawn tightly over them; afterwards wire, with skins, and then entirely of iron and other metals. They had many different shapes. The Egyptians had square ds, sometimes rounded off at the top, and with a hole in the upper end, so that the warrior, kneeling behind the shield, could see the movements of his enemy. The Grecians had round shields, if we refer to Homer's description of the beautifully worked shield of Achilles. The Macedonians, under Philip and Alexander, had eval shields, which were better adapted to their heavy infantry and strong phalanx than the light Grecian one. The Romans had their shields of different shapes; but the heavy legionares distinguished themselves by their square shields. Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the head of the bridge over the Tiber against the whole army of Latium, till the bridge was destroyed by the retreating Romans, appears to have had a very large shield, as he is reported to have knelt behind it, and was entirely covered by it against all attacks of the enemy. It could not have been heavy, as after no bly defending the bridge, Horatius Cocles swam across the Tiber with the shield on his back, and re-

decide to what nation they belon, ved, as every indivi-dual got them made according to h is own taste. In the earliest ages the shields were par uted with variegated and fantastical colors, but, with the introduc tion of metal shields, embossed work wa w employed on them. The oldest account we have of such an one is that which Achilles used in the Trojan war, and which Vulcan himself had made, also clasically described by Homer in his Illiad, above alluded to. The Roman legionares generally had on their shields, ombossed, Jupiter's thunderbolts, their chiefs, the fasces of the lictors, &c. During the middle ages the knights

had their coats of arms either painted or embossed. After the fifteenth century shields were very little used in general warfare, only the Scotch retaining them till the termination of the last century.

As it is generally the case, when new inventions are made, that some ridiculous combinations are used. so it happened that to a shield large pistols were attached. In the collection of the arms from the Tower of London, such a shield is exhibited. A little above the centre of the shield a long barrel is attached, which is a breach-loading piece, and fired by a match lock. This firearm is called a gonne.

Helmets and plates were likewise made first of the hides of animals, wadded dresses, and then of plates of metal, either solid plates or scales sewed to leather. Coats of mail were introduced in later pe riods. They consisted of small rings, linked in each other like the links of a chain.

The ancients had already complete cuirasses, that is, plates for breast and back, both fitting closely to the body and around the neck, arms and waist. They were connected over the shoulders either by leather or metal bands, and in the same manner under the arms and around the waist.

The Greeks used plates for protecting their shins; these plates ran up from the ankle, a little above the knee, like the high top boots of our generals, but they were opened behind and fastened by straps. It is said that the Amazons of the Black Sea were

entirely clad in armor, made of scales, fastened to a leather dress. The helmets had different shapes, but the principal one was that of a tight fitting skullcap, with a peak running down the back to protect the neck; we find these peaks at the back through all ages, and even at the present time. After a short time crests were added, from which horsehair plumes and other ornaments were made to flow down. The northern people of Europe, such as the Gauls, Tentones, Alle mans, Goths and Huns, used to put the entire skins

of wild animals over their armor, which gave them a very wild appearance; for instance, the skin of the ureox buffalo, with their horns adorning the front of the helmet, and wolf, lynx. etc. The helmets generally had not even a peak in front; but the Greeks introduced already a kind of visor; this was an elongation of the peak, protecting the nose, but leaving the eyes entirely unprotected. Plates over the ears, too, were employed, and served likewise to fasten the helmet, being connected under the chin. But the Romans considered it a disgrace to cover any part of their face. In the battle of Pharsalia Cæsar gained the victory over Pompey, chiefly on this account. Cæsar had given orders to his troops to cut the faces of the enemy as much as possible. Pompey had in his army the flower of the Roman nobility, and these did not appear to like the idea of having their faces spoiled, and, after the first attack of the Alleman cohorts, gave way, which made the

rest of the army waver, and ended in the loss of the

The Samnites appear to have had visors attached to their helmets, which might have served as a pattern to the knights in the middle ages. But the visors were unmoveable, like the first of those which the knights used in the tenth and eleventh centuries. These consisted only of iron bars riveted to the sides and top of the helmet. During the Crusades, the moveable visors were introduced, made of two plates of iron, moving around the same hinges, but so that one plate could be moved without interfering with the other. The plates had small openings for the eyes, and others for air, but they were so small that lance could not enter. The ornaments of the knightly helmets were of great variety; a king had generally a crown, a count, a coronet, and solon. Duing the Crusades, we find the full armor generally to be a coat of mail, but in the middle of the twelfth century the armors made entirely of plates were introduced-they consisted of a full curiass, protecting by plates the thighs, shin, calf, and feet; the arms were likewise well protected by plates, or what might be better called tubes. At the different joints the shoulder, elbow, knee, and ancle, moveable plates were placed so as to protect them. The gauntet, for the protection of the hand, was introduced during the eleventh century; it was made of leather. with an iron ring around the wrist, a plate for covering the hand, and smaller ones over the fingers, all allowing full motion to the entire hand. The coat of arms, which was worn over the armor, was in the beginning used bythe Knights Templars, knights of St. John, and the Knights of the German Order: they were white robes, with either a red or black cross on the breast, according to the order to which they belonged. The coats of arms with embroidery were not introduced before the end of the thirteenth

The armor was joined together by hooks, buckles or buttons; and it is curious to see the ingenuity the ancient armorers displayed in covering the different joints, and hiding as much as possible the different fastenings and connections. Great luxury was displayed in the manufacture of armors. We find them of iron, steel, silver, and gilt, some beautifully chased, others inlaid with gold and silver. The German and English armors were celebrated for their strength the French, and the Italian particularly, were praised for their excellent finish and beautiful design. The Italians were very vain in showing their buckles and

other ornaments. The armors were heavy and close, and it is as tonishing bow the crusaders could have withstood the heat of the sun with their visor down. In the battles of Morgarten, in 1315, and Sempach, in 1385, where the noble Arnold Winkelried sacrificed himself for the liberty of his country, the heavily clad knights were vanquished by the peasants of Switzerland, unprotected, and only armed with morning stars and battle axes. Most of the knights were found to have suffocated. The horses were also well pro-

and battle axes. Most of the knights were found to have suffocated. The horses were also well protected by armor. We find amongst the Gauls horses protected by scale armor, with a plate of iron protected by scale armor, with a plate of iron protecting the front of the horse's head. The plate armor for horses was not introduced before the twelfth century. It protected the neck, breast, shoulders, and back of the horse. From the bottom of the plates, down to the knees, generally heavy drapery was suspended, so as to give partial protection to them. The head plate had very often a steel norn prejecting out, so that even the horse's head was made use of in attack.

After the invention of gunpowder, and introduction of firearms, the result of a battle did not depend any more on the muscular power of a few, but on the agility and manacuvres of large masses. Armors were then found too heavy to allow infantry that easiness of motion so essential to them, and not as safe against the bullet as they were against the sword, lance and arrow. They were reduced again to their ancient simplicity.

The defeat of the German chivalry in many battles by the Swiss, and their insubordinaton forced the chief of State to adopt another system of raising an army, instead of the old, where every knight was by duty bound to serve his chief in the field. Emperor Maximilian introduced the foot soldiers, called lance-knecht; the colonel of the regiment was nominated by the commander-in-chief, the captains and lieutenants by the colonel, but all the non-commissioned officers were elected by the private soldiers, who volunteered their service either to a captain or a colonel. The braver a leader was, and the more booty he gave

his men, the sooner he had his ranks filled. These men were only enlisted for the time of war; their arms consisted generally of a sword and lance, a skull cap, often of very fantastical shape, a complete cuirasse and plate for the protection of the thighs. About half a century after the introduction of the "lanceknecht." the cavalry was organised on a similar footing. They had a heavy broadsword, carbine, pistols and a helmet, which was soon changed into the cavalier hat, with waving plumes, cuirasse, thigh-plates, and high-top boots of strong buffalo leather. All of them generally wore a leathern coat, gloves, and wide pantale, ans of gaudy colors.

The foot soldiers soon lost their cuirasses and thigh pieces, and only the at present in use. Only the heavy cavalry retained their helmets, which were by degrees changed into hats, grenadier caps, and shakos, which are at present in use. Only the heavy cavalry retained the cuirasse and helmet, as it requires strong and she beddled men and powerful horses to perform these services. Amongst nations, the brave Circassians only have retained till the present day an armor, which i consists of a coat of mail fitting tightly to the body, a skull cap, with plates at the back and cheeks; over the coat of mail they generally wear a red coat was hillowing sleeves, and open at the breast. Theira rms consist of a lance, crossbow and arrows, a good tun or rifle, and a Damascus sword. Their horses, are small; but fleet, and used to hardships of every kind; they are able to climb very steep hills, and therefore the Circassians, with their love of liberty, are able to defeat the slaves of Russia, outnumbering then u tenfold.

We have thought proper to give this datailed history of the armor of different coun tries, that the visiters might mere fully understand and appreciate that from the Tower of London, now on exhibition are situated either side the foot of the stairway in the English department, having being tastefully arrasged under the direction of Mr. Kroehl. On one side is

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. Total.....\$947 73

THE HON. PIERRE SOULE IN NEW YORK.

Present-Speeches of Senor Tolan and Mr Soule-Great Rejoleing, &c., &c. A very gratifying manifestation of popular feeling to

wards the Honorable Pierre Souls—our new Minister to the Court of Madrid—took place yesterday in this city, where he has been sejourning for a few days, prior to his departure for the seat of his ministerial labors.

residents, accompanied by many native citizens, assembled in Fulton street, and determined to greet the distin guished gentleman by a serenade. For this purpose Dodworth's famous band was engsged, and about half-past ten a procession was formed

in the following order:-

Dodworth's Band. The United States Flag, borne by Cubans. The banner of The Lone Star, borne by Cubans and Americans.

Then a body of about a thousand persons in citizens

In the procession four transparencies were carried, on each side of which were appropriate inscriptions. On the first transparency was the following motto:—

On the second banner-YOUNG AMERICA

'Tis no flight of fancy, for Cuba must be, and 'tis Written by fate, an isle Great and free.

O pray, ye doomed tyrants, Your fale's not afar; A dread Order now watches you— It is the Lone Star.

.......................

Cuba must, and shall be Free.

The Antilles Flower,
The true Key of the Gulf,
Must be plucked from the Crown
Of the Old Spanish Wolf.

A STAR. Menumental representation-a tomb and a weeping On the tomb were the words:-

LOPEZ AND CRITTENDEN, AGUERO AND ARMATERO. They and their companions are not forgotte

The precession marched through Nassau street to the Park, where it was regularly organized, and then issued into Broadway, passing up towards the New York Hotel,

ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL. Here the people were on the qui vice for two hours pre-viously. The balcony was filled with the boarders, ladies, and gentlemen, from all parts of the Union, and the

steps of the opposite buildings were crowded with masses of the people.

The serenaders arrived shortly after eleven o'clock. and were bailed with enthusiastic cheers. They formed in front of the hotel; and, after giving three cheers for Soule, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner"

excellent style.

During the performance Mr. Soule appeared upon the balcony, and was received with the most rapturous de nonstrations of applaure by the crowd, which then numbered pearly five thousand persons.

George Saunders, Esq., Consul to London; Honorable D. B. Taylor, Russell Smith, George G. Alden, and other members of our Legislature, with a host of persons

Senor Tolon-same forward from beneath "The Lone Star' banner, and delivered the following

banner, and delivered the following STRECH.

SIR:—On the eve of your departure, we have the hono to appear before you in behalf of a large number of American citizens and Cuban exiles, to convey you the expression of their warm sympathy, and thoir feelings of high esteem in regard to you. Words would be but a faint echo of the voice of our souls; but in the looks of every one in this crowd you may read the vivid expression of those santiments which our lips are too weak to give atterance to. A kigh mission—the most important, we think, among those given in trust by the present administration—leads you to Spain, there to represent the interests and rights of this great republic of which you are an illustrious and beloved son. And those interests, and those rights, we are sure, sir, will be firmly and wor-

thilly supported by you, the same shadow to ealipse the brill. I from the bottom of our beauts for your bappy voyage at loss the ocean, and for soccess at every step of your nealy opening eareer. Amidst the assiduous labor and turnion. Which will press upon you in the performance of your light duties, mind, sir, that you leave behind in your country. Or this is your true native land—countless warm friends, who look upon your auccess and glory as blessings to themselves. May God's own finger lead the way of your ship through the wildersees of the sea; and would to Him, that or your returning home, with fresh titles to the esteem of your fellow citizens, a new star shining in the sky of Young America may shed its dawning rays upon your noble brow.

MR. SOULE'S SPEECH.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I really do not know now to reply to you in returning thanks for the cheering assurances you have this night given of your regard for one so little known to you; and if I could by any means do away with the stern conviction of how little I have

tude on your part.

The doortines I have ever advocated in public life wer doctrines emanating from my heart, and based upon the fixed idea of my life, which is, not to believe that this mighty nation can be chained now within the narrow imits which fettered the young Republic of America

done to earn this exhibition of your good will, I would feel flattered, indeed, at this distinguished make of grati-

(Cheers.)

lessons to be learned and great deeds to be participated in, unless her glorious mission were states and empires of oid, which have only left a fleeting impress of greatness upon the page of history. You have alluded to the high mission which I have been called upon by the executive of my courtry to fill. I am grateful for the honor conferred upon me, fully impressed with its responsibilities, and, I hope, keenly alive to its duties; but I yet see nothing in that mission incompatible with my sincere sympathy for the hopes of suffering people, their aspirations for rights, and the throbs of hearts pulsating for freedom. (Cheers)

It is not becoming in me to speak here more fully of that mission, but I may state my belief-which is, that an American minister does not cease to be an American citizen, and that, as an American citizen, and that, as an American citizen, he has the right to listen to the threes of anguish which move the cowntrodden peoples of the Old World. (Cheers.) What a noble career is before us! At this moment, when the greatest kingdoms of the earth have their present interests and future welfare suspended in the balance of peace, or war, it may be that a small whisper from this country will decide their fate more poently than the decrees of emperors, or the flats of kings and princes. (Loud cheers) This is the mission of America; this mission I shall support, as far as I am able, in a manner worthy of the people by whom I am sent, and I hope worthy of the man they have chesen. (Cheers.)

I cannot now say what the result of my mission may be; but I hope that when it is ended I will return amongst you without the slightest tinge of shame upon my brow, and with the recollection that in all my intercourse with suffering humanity I have been ever mindful of the circumstances under which I came among you; and that no matter how down-trodden is the people who appeal to me, they shall not have to complain of any wrongs unredressed which your representative should see redressed, or of any rights not enforced which a good citizen is entitled to share.

I have been totally unprepared for this manifestation

and beg to return my heartfelt thanks. Gentlemen, shall now take my leave of you.

Mr. Soulé retired smidst desfening cheers. The bar then played "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other national airs, when the wast assemblage marchethrough Breadway to the starting point, where it dis

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a close, warm day—the thermometer ranging as follows:—

9 A. M. SP. M. 77°

Wind at the first named hour, north; at the two latter, south. There was a case of sun stroke, as mentioned in another paragraph.

Serenables Carr. De Grooz.—The New York hackmen, in consideration of the many acts of kindness received in the hands of Capt.—The Groot, while steamboat captain on the North liver, organized last evening, to give him a serenade at his——and splendid hotel. They numbered about one hundred, accommend by Shelton's Bress Band, counting twenty five pieces. They respected in their hotel carriages, and on their way they nation as corner of Nassau and Faiton streets, and, after giving three hearty cheers for the New York Herald, they played several fine pieces of music. Thance they proceeded to the Prescript House, and after complimenting

pinyed-several fine pieces of music. Thance they proceeded to the Prescott House, and after complimenting its gailant proprietor by many excellent airs, they proceeded to the Abbay, on the Bloomingdale read, and there partook of a sumptuous supper.

Cumoenty in Cumcenariar.—We were yesterday shown one of the most elegant specimens of ornamental writing which has been exhibited in this city for a long time. It is a copy of the resolutions of civing grief and ustional condolence passed by the Board of Aldermen of New York, upon the 20th of April, upon the occarion of the death of the Honorable William Rufus King. The resolutions are copied in the centre of a rheet of parchment, measuring abent two feet long, and one and a half, broad, having a deep mounting border, ornamented with the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of each State in the Union, which are earlyined with 5the arms of 6the American eagle. This rere work was executed entirely with a pen

with the branches of weeping willows and protected, as it were, by the half expanded wings of the American eagle. This rare work was secunted entirely with a peu and ink, by Mr. David Stanton, of No. 39 Hester street, by whem it will be shown to all these shoes taste for the arts prompts them to an inspection.

FUNDRAL OF AN OLD REVOLUTIONART SOLDER —Yesterday afterneon an cld Revolutionary soldier, a relic of the bygone days, who had fought for the independence of his country from British domination, was carried to his last resting place, the silent grave. The name of this old veteran was As Holden, and he was ninety-two years of sign at the time of his death. Incoder to do honor to the memory of the deceased, and to keep up the spirit of nationality in the hearts of his countrymen, Continental Chap er No. 12, O. U. A., attended his remains to the grave, the deceased having been an honorary member of that lodge. The Chapter attended at their lodge room, in the Bowery, between one and two o clock P. M. and proceeded from there to the last residence of the deceased, in West Twenty fifth street, in full regains, and clothed in mourning. The funeral cortege was eccorted by Captain Helmes' company of Continental Guards, and accompanied by Shelton's Band, who played several dead marches on the way, the route taken being down Broadway to the South ferry, from whence the funeral procession, after having crossed over to Long Island, proceeded to Greenwood, where the time worn soldier of liberty was buried beside another ancient veteran of the past, of the name of Gibson, who praceded the former only a few months ago. It was late before the funeral cortege returned.

St. Vinchny's Hospital.—In our report of the Hospital, as given in Thursday's paper, there were one or two

St. Vincent's Hospital. —In our report of the Hospital, as given in Thursday's paper, there were one or two errors that need correction, and we, therefore, give an efficial list of the medical officers of the inatuation. The Medical and Surgical Board consists of the following gentlemen: —Dr. Valentine Mott, consulting physician and surgeon; pr. W. H. Van Buren, Dr. Alexander B. Mott, Dr. James R. Wood, attending surgeons: pr. W. Power, Dr. W. Murray, attending physicians. This hospital is in a flourishing condition; and with the kind care and nursing of the Sisters of Charity, and the excellent medical attendance that the patients receive, it premises to be one of the most valuable institutions of our city.

day, 115.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW BUILDINGS IN WARREN STREET.—
Yesterday about one o'clock in the afternoon, Patrick
Murphy, who was employed in driving a horse and cart
for taking away the materials at the new buildings in
progress of erection in Warren street at the corner of
Church istreet, had his bligh fractured through failing
down a depth of 19 feet, the sidewalk on which he was
standing having given way, from the circumstance of its
being at present undermined to form the cellarage of the
above buildings.

being at present undermined to form the cellarage of the above buildings.

ATTEMPT AT SURDE.—Yesterday afternoon, a seaman of the same of John William Boulier, who lately belonged to the ship Rosella, of Boston, but from which he had been paid off, attempted to shoot himself through the head at the Martner's Home in Cherry street. The ball fortunately, did not lodge in any part, but after having made a hole in the skull glided off, slightly fracturing it. He is a rative of Trenton, N. J., and it seems that he had taken a glass too much of liquor, which, joined with the excessively warm weather, had made him rather lightheaded when he attempted this rash ast.

DEATH FROM A SUN STROKE.—Yesterday afternoon, a man, name unknown, was sunstruck in Dover street, and conveyed to the City Hoapital by police officer Flynn, of the Fourth ward, but he died in a few minutes after his admission. A Coroner's inquest will be held upon the body.

SWEARING IN THE NEW RIVER POLICE.—The newly organized River Police, under the command of Captain Rahiels witz, will be sworn in to day at the Sheriff's office, City Hall, after which they will go on an excursion up the North and East rivers.

ALARK OF FIRE.—On Thursday an alarm of fire was raised at the Collins, Hotel, near the North river, caused by a barrel of alchel becoming ignited. It was, however, soon extinguished.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Flare-up of the Democrats in Maine. TROOPS ORDERED TO THE RIO GRANDE.

Interesting from the British Provinc. 35.

Important Law case in New Jersey. ARREST OF O'DONOHUE, THE IRISH PATRIOT.

> MARKET REPORTS, &c., &c., &c.

Prom Washington.
INFORTANT ORDER FROM THE FOST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
FFECTAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK BERALD. WASHINGTON, August 5, 1853.

Washington, August of its I send you the following important order, just made by

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1853. Pursuant to authority vested in the Postmaster General, and by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States (which advice and cousent nore fully appears by an instrument in writing this day filed in the Department) and with a view to make better postal arrangements between the United States and Eu-rope, particularly with the government of Bromon— It is hereby ordered, That from and after the 15th of

August, 1863, the postage on a single letter to Bremen, by the Bremen line, be reduced from twenty to ten cents, which rate is to be charged; also, on letters to and from Bremen, for all States beyond Bremen, whose postage to Bremen shall not exceed five cents, the single rate. and from Bremen is over five cents, the single rate be-tween the United States and Bremen shall be fifteen in stead of ten cents—the postage beyond, whatever it may be, to be added to the said rate of fifteen cents.

On all pamphlets and magazines mailed within the United States for, or received from any foreign country, (except Great Britain, the British North American Prorinces, and the west coast of South America.) the post age shall be at the rate one cent an ounce or fraction of an cunce, instead of two cents, as established by the order of the 25th May last. And whenever the British government shall reduce their postage on works of this kind, from the present rate of four cents to one cent an ounce, the same reduction may be made in the United Chates postage to and from Great Britain.

(Signed) JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

Troops Ordered to the Rio Grande.

ALBANY, August 5, 1853. Two companies of troops from Fort Adams, and two from Fort Hamilton, each seventy strong, have been er-dered to be ready to sail for the Rio Grande on the 9th inst. Major G. Porter, of the Fourth Artillery, is in com-

Major Delafield, of the corps of Engineers, is also ordered to superintend the erection of field works on the

This movement of troops is made to meet the move-ment of the Mexican authorities, who have thrown large bodies of men on the Rio Grande. More troops from the ports on the Atlantic are shortly to follow; probably 1,500 will be seat.

Democratic Doings Down East-Ferrible PORTLAND, August 4, 1853.

The democrate opposed to Pillebury for Governor, as sembled in this city in large numbers, marching through the streets with bands of music, &c. They nominated Hancon P. Morrill, of Redfield; now land agent of the State, as their candidate for Governor. The meeting was

State, as their candidate for Governor. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and many of the leading democrats of the State participated in it.

The meeting elected Hon. Noah Prince, formerly President of the Senate, as chairman.
General Perry, of Oxford, addressed the meeting, denouncing the Bangor Convention as controlled by the men who made Croeby Governor.

The following committee was appointed:—James M. Desring, of York; Alvan Bolater, of Oxford; Dr. James Bates, of Somersey, Henry C. Lowell, of Lincoln: J. M. Heath, of Kennebec, Oliver, Crowell, of Valder, Jon. S. Stoddard, of Penobacot; Samuel A. Morse, of Washing—A recommendation of the Convention at Bangor affect adopted, denouncing the nizing the sacretness of the constitution, approximated.

the administration of President Pierce, and decisring that great moral evils are proper subjects of egislation, and that all laws enacted for such purpose should be respected and enforced.

The number for Governor was requested to canvass the State.

Trouble Among the Irish Patriots at Boston Arrest of O'Donohue,

Boston, August 5, 1853. At the Meagher festival, on Wednesday night, some coling of enmity is alleged to have arisen between Capt. B. S. Treapor, the chairman of the meeting, and Mr D'Donohue, the recently arrived patriot, O'Donohu mediately the gas lights were put out in the hall Treanor hearing of O'Donohue's charges, sent his friend Lieut, Kenny, of the Shields Artillery, demanding a written retraction. Capt. Malcahy, of New York, who came on with O'Donohue, acting as his friend, declined the retraction. It is raid a challenge ensued from Treanor. The report is believed here.

SECOND DESPATCH.
BOSTON, August 5, P. M.
Patrick O'Donohue was arrested at the Adams House, this afternoon, on a warrant charging him with sending a letter to B. S. Treanor, accepting a challenge to fight a duel semewhere in Manchester, N. H., early to morrow

He was taken before Justice Rogers, of the Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer at the Court, and in the meantime to keep the peace. Pa-trick O'Donehue, publisher of the Pilot, became his

trick O'Donchue, publisher of the Priot, became his bond man. A warrant is also out for the arrest of Treanor, who gave the challenge, and he will probably be arrested tonight. Treanor is commander of the Meagher Riffes, of this city.

Treanor is supposed to be in Manchester, for which place he left this morning. The duel was appointed to take place as 6 o'clock to mornow morning. O'Donohue's friends caused his arrest, as the only means of averting the meeting.

Congressional Election in North Carolina RALMGH, N. C , August 5, 1852.

as follows: - Regers, whig. 1,249; Venables, democrat, 644; Lewis, democrat, 643. Last year the vote in the same county was, Reid, democrat, 1,561; Kerr, whig, 1,102. Whig clerks were elected.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS CONNOR—THE LATE DURL AT CHARLESTON—THE FRIGATE SAVANNAH, ETC.

BALTIMORS, August 5, 1853.

The execution of Thomas Connor, for the murser of

Caplain Hutchinson, took place to day. The culprit was aken to the gallows at half past eleven o'clock perfectly composed and firm. The bolt was immediately drawn, then the rope broke, and the unfortunate man fell to the round, a distance of 25 feet. He was taken up insensible. Preparations were then made for another trial, the rope was tested with a thousand pounds weight, and again broke. Finally, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, Counce was launched into eternity.

The gallows was erected above the jall wall, affording a

full view to the multitude assembled outside. Ther could not have been less than 30,000 persons within sight of the gallows.

The Charleston papers give no particulars of the late duel near that city. Legare was shot through the heart at the first fire, and died instantly. His adversary, Dunoyaut, was untouched.

The Norfolk Argus says, despite the many conjectures the destination of the frigate Savannah is positively un

certain.

New Orleans papers of July 28 are received, but the two latest mails are still due.

The Europa at Hallfax-Outward Bound. HALIFAX, August 4, 1863, The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived here at

clock this evening, and, after coaling, sailed again for The Sovereign of the Seas,
Boston, August 8, 1853.

The alipper abip Sovereign of the Seas is chartered at
London, for his bourse, Augustia, at 27 per ton to the
wharf; and it has been agreed that if she does not make
the paragac quicker than any ateams; on the betth, at
London or Liverpool, £2 10s, per ton shall be deducted, Important Law Case.

TREE TON, August 5, 1888.

The case of Archer Gifford, executer of Elizabeth Hoye versus Herman Thorn and Mary Rutherford, decrees up to day before Chief Justice Green, a Wing

The controversy arises out of the estate of Wi. liam Jauncey, deceased, late a wealthy resident of the city of New York. It appears that Mr. Jauncey died in 1846, aving a last will and testament, by which, after making var tons devices and bequests, in all to a very large yal fons devices and bequests, in all to a very large amot, but, he gave the residue of his estate to the eidest son of Col well Herman Thorn, who was called William Jenney Th. run—(Coincel Thorn having married the nice of Mr. Jam beep)—by a devise in his will, in the following words:—by the transport of the nice of Mr. Jam beep)—by a devise in his will, in the following words:—by the greety, both in England and America, of every kind an diescription whatever, to the said William Jamesy Thorn when he arrives to the age of 21 years, so him his heirs and assigns forever.

William James Y Thorn die net live to attain the age of 21 years, but die in Encland addenly, aged about 10 years. Soon after his death a controvers arms between his representative and the next of him of William Jamesy, deceased, as to the legal effect of the bequest to William Jamesy Thorn, it being included by the administrator to the latter, that the bequest to him vested immediately on the death of the bestator. On the other hand, it was insisted that the bequest was contingent, and it was insisted that the bequest was contingent, and the next relations of William Jaunesy.

Whilst this controversy was possing. Col. Thorn compremised the claims of five of the mext of kin, by paying them \$200.000, and \$10.000 for counsel 1 ces, and about the same time he obtained from Shizabeth Hoyt, whe was the remaining next of kin, an arrigament of her interest in said residue by the payment to her of \$40.000, and he parameter of the assignment, Col. Thorn pypoured the share alleged to belong to Elizabeth Hoyt to b. yaid ever to him or for his use.

The reddue, it appears, amounted to about \$1,405.000, and he had to the same time the heart of kin, the title residue the first the heart of kin and the same time the heart of the mext of kin arriverest ance the share alleged to belong to Elizabeth Hoyt to b. yaid ever to him or for his use.

The reddue, it appears, amounted to about \$1,405.000.

The allegation of the bill is, that the assignment from Elizabeth

3600 000.

The allegation of the bill is, that the assignment from Elizabeth Hoyt was fraudulently obtained, and it is prayed that it may be set aside, and that the defendants may account for and pay the complainant the shar of said Elizabeth Hoyt. The heirs at law are the Means. Hoyt of New Jersey. The Chancellor having been exherned for the complainant, the cause is now being argued before the Chief Justice. Connect for complains anta, Mesers. A. Whitehead and William L. Dayton; far defendants, Gov. Penningron, Gov. Vroom of New Jersey, and R. H. Morris of New York.

THE PISHING SQUADRON—EARL OF ELESMERE— FAILURE OF THE FISHERY—THE SUBMARSNETELE-

GRAPH-THE LIBERALS TEIUMPHANT-LOSS Halifax papers of the 3d of August are to hand by the

Nisgura.
The United States sloop of war Decatur, of the fishing squadros, is resorted to be in the Gut of Cause.
The Earl of Eleamere arrived at Halfax on the 36

The Ningara's Mails.

The R. M. steamship Niagara reached her wharf East Boston at half past two c'clock this afternoon, at the mail bags for the South were despatched by the halpast four o'clock train to New York.

THE BLAGARA AT BOSTON.

Arrival of our Special Despatches - The ma Passengers.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our special despatches and parcels were imme-iately forwarded by the New Haven train, and

reached our office at a quarter past one o'clock this morning-too late to be of much use to us. But here is no additional news of importance to that embraced in the telegraphic summary received from Halifax, and published in yesterday's HERALE. The following are the names of the passengers by the Niagara:-

The Niagara's mails left Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will arrive in this city carls

Companies B and L. Third Artillery, from Fort Adams and Newport, and companies F and M, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, have been ordered to proceed forth. with to Brazos Santiago. The whole detachment is under the command of Maj. Giles Porter, U. S. A. Surgoon A. B. Company C, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered from

Fort Ontario to Fort Hamilton, forthwith.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

RUNAWAY ON THEND AVENUE—ACCIDENT TO A FUNERAL PROCESSION.—Yesterday afternoon, on the return of the funeral procession which had accompanied the remains of Mr. Ass Holden, a revolutionary veteran of 29 years, from Greenwood Cemetery, where they were deposited, the borses of ene of the singes became frightened and ram off just before turning upon the Coney Island plankroad. The passengers, consisting of Captain Helmes, with his lady, and several mambers of his company with their wives, fearing the vehicle would upset, succeeded in gettingout while the houses were on the run, and escaped with but few bruises. Those on top attempted to save teamselves by jumping off, and a member of the New York Continentals, named Thomas Churney, sustained selicous lajuries, and it is feared his log was fractured. The izjuries sustained by the others were triding in ecoparison, wish the exception of the driver, who had a narrow escape from instant death. He was unsected from his box, and being eaught in the lines, remained ampended over one of the front wheels for u considerable distance, the horses being under full hea?—way. He eventually became disentangled, and fell, the ground. Fortamately she wheels did not pass twee him. He was hadly hurt, however. Mr. Churney was conveyed to his home in New York by his companions. The procession comprised Captain Helmas' company of New York teatinentals, Continental Chapter of the decreased veteran, whose remains had been brought from his late residence, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, New York.

Coroner's Inquest.

Ascume Draft Caused by the Explosion is Pratt's Foundry, in Attorney Street,—Coroner Hilton yeater laybeld an inquest at No. 22 avenue B, on the body of Th's. Service, aged thirty eight years, a native of Ireland, who came to his death by injurios received from the bur sting of a steam boiler in the foundry of John R. Prat', No. 62 Attorney street, which took place on the 19th of July last. The deseated, it seems, was the engineer and foreman at the time of the explosion, and received the injury at that time. A man named Thomas, Rielly, who resided in Pitt street, was hilled by a stone or brick blows from the explosion. The eviderace taken on the inquest on that occasion was read to ina jury, who, explosion that occasion was read to ina jury, who, exploses the following verdice;—"That deceased came to his death by nealds from the hursting of a steam boiler in the foundry of John R, Pratt, Nos. 64 and 63 Attorney street, July 19, 1863."